being Court day,

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1050.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

THE sale of the tract of land in Surry county, about eight miles below Cabin Point on James River, which was advertised in this paper, to take place on the 28th of September last, under a decree of the court of the said county, having been prevented by the inability of the commissioners to attend, the said

Tract of Land,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, at the court house of the said county, on Tuesday the twenty third day of this present month (November) if fair, otherwise, the next fair day. It contains by estimation 590 acres; is known by the name of Selby, and is the property of Mr. Richard Yarborough. A credit of nine months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond to carry interest from the date thereof, and approved security.

The Commissioners.

November 1, 1802. [6t]

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [20t]

To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and possession immediately given, a large and commodious three story new BRICK HOUSE, situated on Main-street, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is supposed generally to be as well constructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of said rooms are 50 feet 4 inches by nearly 23 feet—All of them are neatly finished, and 25 have fire-places with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two story brick family House, having 6 rooms with fire-places in each, including a wash room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick dairy house, a smoke house, a large carriage house, and brick stable, 73 feet by 37—neatly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horses is tongued and grooved, on which is another granary, and sufficient room to stow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from said spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy house where there are fixed conveniencies for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unnecessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the stand, as it is presumed that any person or persons that wishes to rent will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to *George Winston*, near Richmond, or the subscriber near the Meadow Bridges in Hanover county.

Nathan Bell.

10th Mo. 5, called October 5, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

LYING near Halifax Court-house, (Virg.) containing between 600 and 1000 acres. It lies on the main road leading from Petersburg and Richmond up into the back parts of Virginia and the Carolinas and Georgia, and is elegantly situated for a stand for a merchant or tavern keeper. The soil of the land is extremely fertile, and well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn, wheat and every other article of profitable use for the farmer or planter. Terms shall be made extremely low to any person disposed to purchase and able to pay a considerable part of the purchase money down.—If prefered by the purchaser, a considerable part of the purchase money will be taken in likely negroes, at a liberal price.—Two very convenient tracts might be made in a division of the whole tract, if by doing so it would add to the convenience of a purchaser. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. MATHEW SIMS.

October 25, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Land for Sale.

THAT well known Tract called WEST-POINT, situate in the lower end of King William county, and bounded by York, Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, containing nearly 3000 acres.

To be minute in delineating the many and great natural advantages attached to this land, would be superfluous, as strangers would view it before they purchase; and those who are acquainted with it, want no further information. It may not however be improper to say, that as to fertility of soil, benefit of navigation, and the advantage of fish, oysters and wild fowl, it is not exceeded by any tract of land in Virginia. This land will be disposed of by Public Sale at West-Point, on Wednesday, the first day of next December, in lots, of from three to four hundred acres, on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money paid down, one third in eighteen months, and the balance in one year after the expiration of the said eighteen months; and the payments to be secured by bond and a deed of trust on the land, with interest from the day of sale.

A clear and indefeasible title will be made to the purchasers by the subscribers, who have authorized Mr. *Patrick Hendren* to attend the sale and make conveyances.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,
Alexandria.
CHARLES CARTER,
Shirley.

October 18th, 802. [tf1Dec.]

John Henry,

Is Landing a few packages of well assorted

Irish Linen,

EACH containing about thirty pieces, which he will dispose of on moderate terms. 12t

Richmond, 22d October, 1802.

CANDLES AND SOAP.

The Subscriber has established a

Candle & Soap Manufactory,

NEAR the Market-House in this city, on a much more extensive scale than has hitherto been attempted by any other person in this place—and hopes that the citizens thereof and the public in general will extend to him the encouragement he may merit in the prosecution of a business so long and so wanted in Richmond. All orders from the country will be carefully attended to, and the articles furnished at a lower price than at any other place in this city.

N. B. *Tallow* and *Liquid Soap* may also be had at a reduced price.

THOMAS MAULE.

Richmond, 10th mo. 20th, 1802.

WE, the subscribers, do certify, that we are well acquainted with the quality of Thomas Maule's Candles, having made use of them for a considerable time, and apprehend them to be fully equal to the imported Candles in point of burning, &c. and recommend them for general use, wishing he may meet with that encouragement which he is justly entitled to for establishing so useful and necessary a business in this place.

Waddy Turner, H. Dabney, J. Pollard, Robert Robinson, John Clarke, Wm. M. Thompson, John Foster, Jacob Mayers, James Roberts, Robert Hendren, Conyngham Burton, Charles Wills, Reuben Cantor, J. Widewilt, Jacob Abraham, J. Darmstatt, Wm. Crozier, E. Macquiellen, Jos. Ladd, Walter Potter, Wm. M'Cay, Jacob Harrison, Israel I. Cohen, Robert Turner, Jacob Fackler, John C. Ayers, John M'Bride, Wm. Prichard, Thomas Ladd, Amos Ladd, Th. Davis, Close Maxwell, Wm. Strode, Robert Davidson, P. Wilkinson, G. R. Hallam, N. Hallam, C. Dill, Jas. Bostright, F. de la Plance, E de la Planche, H. Mosby, Leander Hughes, G. W. Hill, J. P. Hopkins, Charles Carter, F. Hyland, Joel Tucker, W. C. Derrough, John Doyle, Joshua Brotherhood, Walter Shelton, John Pollard, Robert S. Smithey, William Davidson, Richard Thompson, Sam. G. Patten, Samuel Pleasants, jun. Z. Rebine, Samuel Pointer, P. Harwood, Richard Edwards, Esme Smock, Th. Cowles, B. H. Judah, John Pumfrey, Wm. Nice, Ro. Brooke, George W. Smith, Wm. Du-Val, John S. Pleasants, W. H. Fitzwhylsonn, S. White. 6t

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☞ Subscriptions to the *New-York Herald* are received at the Office of the *Virginia Gazette*.

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,
Baltimore, or to
Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 6w

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, at Major William M'Craw's, in Halifax county, on Friday the 26th day of November ensuing, the

Tract of Land,

On which he lives,

CONTAINING four hundred acres by an old survey; the land lies on Dan River, about one mile above Irvine's Ferry, about one hundred acres of low grounds of prime quality, the high land is esteemed of equal quality to any on the river in the same neighborhood. The plantation is in good repair and will answer well to employ about six labourers. At the same time and place, will be sold, five likely NEGROES. The terms of sale will be, one half to be paid in cash and the balance in twelve months. The most undoubted security will be required for the last payment. The sale will be made by the subscriber, as a trustee between the said William M'Craw of the one part, and John B. Scott and George Carrington of the other.

BERRYMAN GREEN.

October 10, 1802. tf

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of DANIEL MORGAN
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the Town of Falmouth, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the Eleventh, and on Wednesday the twentieth days of October; and on Friday the fifteenth of November next, at the commissioners office, held in the auditor's old office, near the falling garden, in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond Oct. 7, 1802. 119tIN

At the sign of the
SPREAD EAGLE,
In Chillicothe.

THE subscriber having furnished his new house, which contains comfortable lodging and private rooms, his cellar well stored with liquors of various kinds, his stable well furnished with separate stalls, plentifully stored with good timothy hay, corn and oats, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that his constant care will be to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, in the most agreeable manner. He flatters himself that from his means of accommodation, and due attention to those who call on him, their situation will be as agreeable with him, as in any other public house in town.

WILLIAM LAMB.

Sept. 27, 1802. [1aw6w.]

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Samuel Overton, administrator with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, Plaintiff.

AND

Agnes Ragland wife of William Ragland, dec'd. Thomas Poindexter and Sarah his wife, Thomas B. Watkins and Ann his wife, John Graves and Mary his wife, Martha Ragland, which said Sarah, Ann, Mary and Martha, are children, of the said Agnes Ragland; William Ragland an infant by Thomas Poindexter now assigned his guardian, Henrietta, Louisa, Lucy and Rebecca Ragland, infant children of the said Agnes Ragland by the said Agnes now assigned their guardian, Waller Overton and Martha his wife, and Thomas, Archibald, James, Samuel, John, Waller, Lucy, Martha, Sally, Ann, and Eliza Overton, infant children of Waller Overton and Martha his wife, by the said Waller Overton, now assigned their guardian, John Bickley and Henrietta his wife, and Joseph Bickley, Elizabeth Overton Bickley, Richmond Harris and Margaret Henley his wife, Nicholas Meriwether and Mary his wife, which said Joseph, Margaret Henley, Mary and Elizabeth Overton Bickley, are children of the said John and Henrietta, and James, John, William, Waller Overton Bickley and Lucy Bickley, infant children of the said John and Henrietta, by the said John Bickley, now assigned their guardian, Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, and William Terrell and Polly Ragland Terrell, infant children of Joel Terrell and Lucy his wife now the wife of the said Bernard Moore, and Sally and Nelly Moore, infant children of the said Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, by the said Bernard Moore, now assigned their guardian, Ann Pulliam, and John Lewis and Susanna his wife, Samuel Hefter, Robert Hefter, William Bridgewater and Barbara his wife, Owen Burton and Mary his wife, Nancy Hefter, James Greanwood and Henrietta his wife, Benjamin R. Pulliam an infant, by William Marshall now assigned his guardian, which said Susanna, Samuel, Robert, Rebecca, Mary, Nancy, Henrietta and Benjamin R. Pulliam, are children of the said Ann Pulliam, Nicholas Meriwether husband of Sarah Meriwether, deceased, Joseph Meriwether and Martha his wife, formerly Martha Michie, a daughter of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, and Mary Ragland Meriwether, Lucy Meriwether and Sally Meriwether, infant children of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, by Nicholas Meriwether now assigned their guardian, Elizabeth Ragland widow of Samuel Ragland, dec'd. James Watson, the only surviving acting executor of James Michie, deceased, George Michie, James Michie, John Michie, Henry A. Johnson and Anna his wife, William Tompkins and Mary his wife, Ludlow Branham and Sarah his wife, John Meade, husband of Elizabeth Meade, which said George, James, John, Ann, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth Meade, dec'd. are children of the said James Michie, dec'd. Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his council, the court doth refer the accounts between the parties in this suit, to David Bullock, Richard Morris, John Overton, Lancelot Minor, David Watson, David Yancy, Robert Yancy and Charles Smith, to be by them, or any three of them, examined, stated, settled and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by themselves or required by the parties to be so stated.

A Copy Teste
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

WE have appointed the 24th of November next, to carry the foregoing decree into effect, at the Greensprings, in Louisa county and State of Virginia.

The COMMISSIONERS.

Sept. 20, 1802.

I ONCE more most earnestly request all persons who have any claims against the estate of Major Samuel Ragland, dec'd. late of the county of Louisa and State of Virginia, to bring them forward properly authenticated, as I shall in a short time deliver up the balance of the assets now in my hands, agreeable to the will, and shall plead this notice, together with others already given, in bar to any claim that may be brought forward afterwards.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun.
Adm'r. with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, deceased.

Louisa, Sept. 20th, 1802.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
United States' Stock,
AND FOR
Certificates of the State of Virginia, by
WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 10awtf

Willis & Laurence H. Wills,

BEG leave to inform their Friends, that they have taken one of the Brick Tenements near the termination of the Canal, where they will gladly receive any PRODUCE ON STORAGE on the usual terms. They will also, if required, dispose of produce as may be directed, and do business generally on commission.

October 14, 1802. 4w

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 3ms

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

At Amherst court house, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 29th day of November next, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant.

2 Tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, the other, five acres, containing a valuable mine of Iron-Ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in September last, and the sale postponed, as only one of the commissioners could conveniently attend on that day, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } *Commissioners.*

THE bonds taken for purchases at my sale in King William county last November, and due this day, are deposited with Mr. *Thomas Johnson* of that county, who will attend at *Aylett's* and *Dunkirk* occasionally, to facilitate the collection, and deliver all those unpaid at Christmas next to an attorney to prosecute. *JAMES GOVAN.*

Hanover, 2d November, 1802. 3t.

☞ Having sustained considerable inconvenience by money paid to attornies without orders, I hereby give notice, that in future I shall not consider myself bound by any payments made without special orders to that effect, either on my own account, or as agent for John McDowall & Co. McDowall, Sterling & Co. or any other persons. *J. G.*

FOR GLASGOW,
The British Ship

JANIE,

JOHN COWAN, *Master,*

NOW at City-Point and will sail in ten days, for passage only, (having good accommodations) apply to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston, Richmond, the Captain on board, or James and John Dulop.

Petersburg, 29th October, 1802. 3w

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 21, 1802.

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. tf

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

To raiſe the ſum of two thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of repairing the buildings of

Waſhington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once ſecond to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthineſs of ſituation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its reeſtabliſhment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the beſt medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not ſo large as to attract in anywiſe great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to thoſe who may purchaſe tickets. It is the promotion of an inſtitution ſo valuable to ſociety, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree thoſe who reſide near the place, and are conſequently more immediately intereſted. It is preſumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was juſtly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themſelves immediately purchaſe all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	200	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
1000 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is propoſed by the above ſcheme, to raiſe 2000 dollars, by diſcount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the ſum deſired.

TICKETS are ſold by the truſtees, & the money received from time to time, is directed to be depoſited in the treaſury, for the uſe of the ſucceſſful adventurers, or of the purchaſers of ſuch tickets reſpectively, if any accident ſhould require a reimbarſement.

Thomas Tinſley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardſon, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin O. Iver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premiſes, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Col. *Benjamin Temple*, dec. that valuable and well known

Tract of Land,

IN Hanover county, called *Garland's Neck*, lying on Pamunkey river, two miles from the courthouſe, and twenty-four from the city of Richmond. This tract contains about 800 acres—its fertility is equal if not ſuperior to any tract in the county. There is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, with out houſes—good peach and apple orchards. There is alſo attached to the land an excellent two ſtory ſtore-houſe, and a large and commodious Granary at Littlepage's bridge. There are about 60 buſhels of wheat ſown on the plantation. The terms of ſale will be twelve monhts credit for one half the purchaſe money, and two years credit for the other half. Bonds and approved ſecurity will be required, with a deed of truſt on the land to ſecure the payment. Poſſeſſion will be given by the firſt of January.

Will be ſold at the ſame time and place the crop of Corn, Wheat, Fodder, &c. and about 4000 weight of Pork.

W. TEMPLE.

November 8th, 1802. 22awtdſ.

Run-away

FROM my Quarter near the Fluvanna River, about nine miles above Lynchburg, in Bedford county, a Negro Man, aged about 20 years; he is ſhort in ſtature, and rather bulky for his heigth; yellow complexion, large bold looking eyes, though ſomewhat of a pleaſing countenance; his viſage is rather thin: he went off clothed as working Negroes generally are—His name is KEMP. Adequate ſatisfaction will be made the perſon who returns him to me, or contrives ſo that I get him again.

HENRY L. DAVIS.

October 29, 1802. 3w.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have juſt received a neat and general aſſortment of well choſen

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching ſeaſon;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (2ms)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[No. IV]

It falls to the lot of but very few men to render themſelves conſpicuous in three quarters of the globe. Among theſe few, Duane has found means to have his name enrolled. He was puniſhed publicly and ignominiouſly in Calcutta in Aſia. He is a fugitive having eſcaped from Newgate in England; and he ſpurſues a career in America which threatens to terminate either in civil commotion, or in his own deſtruction; a career in which he is countenanced and AIDED by a motley mixture of characters, from the higheſt to the loweſt, among whom may be found demoralizers and offenders of all deſcriptions.

There might be ſome riſk and conſequent trouble in identifying the conſpicuous individuals who compoſe this abominable drama, who have *organized* a ſyſtem which threatens to overthrow all the ancient ties of religion, law and juſtice.

If individuals ſhould be named, proſecutions might be ordered; they might be ſupported by the power of government, and by the influence of names. Although I am cautious in this reſpect, I ſhall not heſitate in the generality and ſtrength of thoſe obſervations, which are neceſſary to awaken and alarm that deſcription of people, who have a cordial contempt for vice in all its forms.

To this important end I have ſelected as the acme of all that is and ought to be deteſtable, the identical William Duane, whoſe foul deeds have rendered him immortal in Europe, Aſia and America.

Long before Duane has read ſo far, he will become inquiſitive to know the real name of the writer who has annoyed and propoſes ſtill to annoy him with ſuch fatal weapons—a writer, to whom, at the beginning, he wiſhed ſucceſs. He will not dare, with all his impudence and effrontery, to offer a rational anſwer to what has been ſaid. If he ſays any thing, it will be to plunge into ſome ſubterfuge, and inſtead of defending or endeavoring to defend himſelf from the inevitable deſtruction which will overtake him, as ſoon as the deluded Pennſylvanians will put themſelves under the banners of truth and reaſon, he will, even in the dying agonies, or to the laſt expiring groan or convulſive pang, forge and propagate ſome new and cauſeleſs calumny

Milton, in his Paradiſe Loſt, has made Satan ſay, "It was better to reign in Hell than to ſerve in Heaven." So ſays Duane.

Pope ſays—

"See how Bacon ſhined—
The greateſt, wiſeſt, meaneſt of mankind!
But if you are pleaſed with the whiſtling of a name,
See Cromwell damn'd to everlaſting fame."

Such is Duane.

In hiſtory we are told that a young man killed his prince. Being arraigned for the offence, he admitted the fact, and gave for a reaſon, that fate had placed him in a ſituation ſo obſcure, that he had no other way to hand down his name to poſterity. Duane, who is an hiſtorian, has no doubt taken this man for his model.

Similar reaſons have operated with numberleſs perſons in all ages, to perform the moſt horrid deeds. It proceeds from a canker of the mind, which terminates in a ſort of delirium, or madneſs. It is this which in its greateſt latitude has taken hold of Duane. It plunges him, in every thing that he does, into a pit of infamy, the attractions of which fascinate, inebriate and infuriate.

Although there is not a man of candor who reads the Aurora, who does not diſcover that it is filled with filth and falſehood; although there is not a man of tolerable information who does not believe that Duane himſelf is the *caput mortuum* of wickedneſs, yet it is a deplorable truth, that he has been received into the arms and confidence of thoſe characters, to whoſe adminiſtration the people have committed their moſt important rights and intereſts. And it has been aſſerted by Duane himſelf, that there are four thouſand perſons, who have opened their purſes, and given their names and influence to patronize and ſupport the paper.

If ever the temper of the country ſhall be ſuch as to authorize a calm and diſpaſſionate review of theſe calamitous and perilous times; if ever the ſtate of Pennſylvania ſhall awake and unſhackle herſelf from the deſtructive tenets of Duaniſm, from the "*demonocracy*" which unfortunately prevails, aſtoniſhment will overwhelm her at the bare recollection, that ſuch a man as William Duane, and ſuch a paper as the Aurora, could have exiſted among them at all. But how much greater will be their aſtoniſhment, when they perceive in all its latitude, that it was among the moſt favorite meaſures of the higheſt authorities of our government, not only to countenance and patronize the man, but to pay for the daily diſſemination of falſhood!

There are thouſands and thouſands who do not believe that theſe things are ſo; there are many who will read this paper, who know them to be true, and yet will diſown it, and not a few, who are even in the channels of information, who will deny their truth, from the pureſt motives of integrity and candor.

An anonymous writer has no right to expect implicit confidence to be given to his aſſertions. All that he can expect is, to prevail upon his readers to reflect, and to examine into the moſt correct ſources of information. This is as much as I can expect to ſucceed in. But whatever may be the effect which theſe efforts will produce, I ſhall always reflect, with the pride of an honeſt conſcience, that in the endeavor, I have diſcharged religious, moral, ſocial and political duties, to my God, my country, and myſelf. My regret is, that theſe duties have not been undertaken by an abler pen.

Americans! Virginians! "*awake, ariſe or be forever fallen!*" The arch fiend, "*demonocracy*," has *organized* her deſtructive bands; they are ready to burſt open the doors of private right; they will be led on and infuriated by the high prieſt of infamy, the matchleſs Duane, the ſelf ſtyled organ of the public will, who perhaps at this moment pants with exſtacy for the approaching moment, when he can "*cry havoc and let ſlip the dogs of war*," rejoices at the the delicious proſpect of an inſurrectionary harveſt; and ſmiles with ſavage ferocity at the anticipated and expiring groans of murdered millions.

LUCIUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

I am a ſubſcriber to the Laws which are now in the preſs of Meſſrs. Pleaſants and Pace. I have ſeen one of the ſheets, which by no means comes up to the propoſals of theſe gentlemen. Of courſe, I ſhall not conceive that I am *obliged* to take the copy for which I ſubſcribed.

So much has been ſaid of the ſmall charges and art of the contractors, that I *did* believe, for the ſum of ſix dollars, I ſhould have had a neat book, printed on as large letter as the laſt Virginia Code of Laws. But this is not the caſe; and the book is leſſened in value, becauſe thoſe who uſe law books, are not fond of poring over the impreſſion of ſmall types in a dark courthouſe.

If this edition is not worth more than four dollars a copy, comparing it with other books, are the executive of this commonwealth to take a thouſand copies at ſix dollars? Such was never the intention of the legiſlature, and ſuch will never be the deciſion of the board of council.

It is true that this book is much wanting: but the people had rather wait till a handſome and uſeful edition is prepared, and a contract under penalty for its faithful execution entered into, than to be put off with an edition 25 per cent. in quality below what the printers received.

A MAGISTRATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

[CONTINUED.]

The Mayor of New-York, when in Virginia, was often interrogated reſpecting the Clinton and Burr politics, as they are termed; but he uniformly preſerved a prudent ſilence to all the queſtions which were put to him, it was however, viſible, that his partiality to the Clinton or Jefferſon intereſt was none of the ſtrongeſt.—When he was aſked, what effect the reports of the Jefferſonian amours would have with the citizens of the north, he always anſwered, "certainly not the moſt favorable, we republicans in the north, hold in abhorrence all ſpecies of vice."—At Georgetown, a religious democrat enquired of Mr. Livingſton, if it was poſſible there could exiſt a ſociety of Illuminati in New-York. The Mayor replied he believed there was a ſociety of infidels, which he had no doubt would injure materially the cauſe of republicaniſm with all good men.

From theſe circumſtances it is evident, that both the judge and the mayor are heartily tired of the company of their democratic friends. They ſee the enthuſiaſtic folly and vicious profligacy, which the Jefferſonian ſyſtem of policy is generating in every part of the union. Whatever ſentiments they might ſome years ago have entertained on the ſubject of government, the fate of France and the growing licentiouſneſs among the jacobins of this country, muſt have conſiderably altered their opinions. Indeed it is impoſſible that any rational honeſt man, who is placed in a political ſphere can be an indifferent ſpectator to that ſyſtem of miſrule which is faſt organizing and rapidly increaſing, to thoſe dogmas of infidelity which are ſettling on the minds of our youths, and to thoſe clouds of ignorance that are darkening every ſpot in the union. What chriſtian can behold without ſorrow and indignation, the countenance which is given to deiſm by the firſt magiſtrate of the ſtates? Will not every citizen who poſſeſſes a belief in the revelation of God, uſe his utmoſt exertions to oppoſe the next election of Mr. Jefferſon? Unqueſtionably, and the citizens of America may rely upon it, that the Livingſton family will not be the moſt backward in that reſpect.—The memory of their anceſtors who fought, bled and relinquiſhed their country, their property and their friends, for their religious fervor, will of itſelf rouſe them to the dangers which at preſent threaten America. The democratic citizens of New-York and New-Jerſey, the minions of Clinton alone excepted, will be entirely ſwayed by the opinions of the Livingſtons. Theſe ſtates, therefore, may be regarded as two of thoſe which will be oppoſed to the re-election of Mr. Jefferſon.

Robert R. Livingſton, our miniſter at the court of the Firſt Conſul, is a character very different from either the judge or the mayor. His private life is ſtained with ſo many blots of immoral conduct, as ought to operate againſt his being employed in any public office of conſequence; his hypocriſy alſo, keeps pace with his age, and as a few years will conſign both his body and his mind to earthly oblivion, he deſerves notice no farther than as being one of the principal foreign agents of the Jefferſon adminiſtration. The imprudence which he has diſplayed in Paris by aſſociating principally if not ſolely with the jacobin party, may produce the moſt unhappy conſequences to this country.—Buonaparte, owing to the proceedings of chancellor Livingſton alone, regards America as the country moſt obnoxious to France. The countenance which the chancellor gave to the infidel Paine, impreſſed the Corſican with the moſt unfavorable opinion of Americans in general. A London paper ſays, that Buonaparte in ſpeaking of the Americans to Talleyrand, ſaid with a ſneer, "thoſe are the people who profeſs every thing." If ever theſe memorable words of the preſent governor of Virginia were applicable to this country, the preſent is the period. "Long will it be, (ſaid Monroe) before we ſhall be able to forget what we are, nor will centuries ſuffice to raiſe us to the *high ground*, from which we have fallen."—High is the gound indeed, of virtue and chriſtianity, from which the character of Americans has fallen, ſince the philoſopher of Monticello aſſumed the reins of government, ſince he ſent Livingſton and his ſuite to Paris, with an invitation for an infidel, hated and deſpiſed over all the world. The recollection of ſuch an inſult offered to our religion, is enough to excite the wrath of every virtuous citizen. Religion to a chriſtian is dearer than his liberty, the paſſion of liberty never produced ſuch ſenſations in mortals as that of religion, nor in the maddeſt period of the revolutionary phrenzy of France, were there diſplayed ſuch inſtances of fortitude as have repeatedly occurred in the hiſtory of the church.

Judge Lewis, the chief juſtice of the ſtate of New-York, is another who has been claſſed with the Jefferſonians; but who of late has exhibited the greateſt diſpleaſure at ſeveral of the proceedings of the adminiſtration. The private character of chief juſtice Lewis, is amiable in every reſpect; he however affects a familiarity in public, which leſſens in a conſiderable degree, the dignity which his office requires. He has reprobated in the ſtrongeſt and moſt decided manner, the conduct of the Clintons, although to that family he was indebted for his office; but he has, as every patriotic citizen ought to have, his country more at heart, than the promotion of intereſted and ambitious individuals.

[To be continued]

From the United States Gazette.

JEFFERSON'S LETTERS TO CALLENDER.

Mr. Jefferſon's letter to Callender, of Sept. 6, 1799, commences with a moſt reſpectful apology for not ſooner anſwering his letter of the preceding month. The apology muſt ſurely have been received as a ſufficient juſtification, and the humble manner in which it was made ſerves to ſhew the reſpect and confidence which Mr. Jefferſon entertained for his correſpondent, and the ſolicitude which he felt to preſerve his favour and approbation. The information that *fifty dollars* were ordered to be paid, "*on account of the book about to be publiſhed*," and the requeſt that *two or three copies* might be ſent for the uſe of the vice-preſident, were, no doubt, ſtrong encouragements to proſecute the work; and Callender, fearful of the juſtice due to his crimes, muſt have experienced ſome conſolation in being told by the ſecond officer in the government, that "*the violence* meditated againſt him excited general indignation." He could have received no ſtronger inducement to libel the adminiſtration "for the delivery of Jonathan Robbins to the Britiſh," than to know, from ſo high authority, that the meaſure had excited much of the public *feeling and inquiry*. To crown the whole, the aſſurance of *every wiſh for his welfare*, and the proffer of the *great regard* of *his moſt obedient ſervant* may poſſibly have excited the perſonal vanity of Mr. Callender in the ſame degree that it diminiſhed the perſonal dignity of Mr. Jefferſon.

But the feelings of the vice-preſident were not ſatisfied by the expreſſion of his *beſt wiſhes*, the aſſurance of his *great regards*, and the contribution of his purſe. So earneſtly was he engaged for the ſucceſs of the undertaking, that, in a ſubſequent letter, of October 6th, in the ſame year, he condeſcends to communicate information which is to form a part of the work, but with careful injunctions of ſecrecy, for fear of "the *blackguardiſm* which would be vented on him," ſhould he be known as the author. To what pitiful meanneſs do we here ſee Mr. Jefferſon deſcending! Conſcious of the baſeneſs of the cauſe in which he is engaged, and the ſlowly and degraded part to which he is brought to act, he proceeds to ſuggeſt to his correſpondent, that a falſe repreſentation ſhould be made, reſpecting the ſource from whence the information was derived, for the purpoſe of "*keeping himſelf out of the way of calumny.*"

But, as we proceed with the letter, we find Mr. Jefferſon deſcending ſtill lower. He next expreſſes his thanks for the honour conferred on him by being permitted to peruſe "*the proof ſheets*" of the moſt ſcandalous libel ever publiſhed in our country;—a libel written expreſſly for the purpoſe of wounding the fame of *the man* whom he ſtyles "our greateſt revolutionary character, whoſe ſervices entitle him to the firſt place in his country's love, and deſtined for him the firſt page in the volume of faithful hiſtory," and of deſtroying "that eminent character whoſe talents and integrity he had known and revered through a long courſe of years, and had been the foundation of a cordial and uninterrupted friendſhip." This libel is received with his *beſt thanks*, and he aſſures the author, that "it cannot fail to produce the *beſt effect*. "It will," he further ſays, "inform the thinking part of the nation, and theſe again, ſupported by the tax-gatherers as their vouchers, ſet the people to rights."

No man of common diſcernment can fail to underſtand the true ſenſe and genuine meaning of this part of the letter. It is well known, that at the time of making this communication Mr. Jefferſon aſpired to the firſt place in the government. He was ſenſible, that the object of his hopes could not be obtained, but by the deſtruction of the people's confidence in thoſe entruſted with the adminiſtration; and that this could not be accomplished by an honeſt and faithful exhibition of facts, and a fair and candid diſcuſſion of the policy of their meaſures. There was, therefore, no alternative but to reſort to falſehood and calumny. The characters of Waſhington and Adams challenged the ſevereſt ſcrutiny, but he well knew, that no fame, no character could withſtand the force of popular jealouſy when once excited.—Ambitious men, without integrity, but endowed with talents, who had been diſappointed in their hopes of political elevation, were to be found in every part of the Country, ready, and earneſtly engaged for a revolution. Theſe were the men who are here denominated "*the thinking party of the nation*," who are "to ſet the people to rights." To enliſt theſe men to fight under the banners of Mr. Jefferſon was a work already effected, and to inſtruct them in the ſyſtem of warfare, and inflame the people againſt the men in whom they had put their truſt, was the object of the publication. The candidate for the exalted office enters warmly upon the work of aſſaſſinating the characters of men of worth;—he encourages the undertaking by the moſt decided panegerick; he opens his purſe, and he ſends forth the productions of his own pen. Flattered with the idea of ſucceſs, he ventures to foretel the effects which are to flow from the means which are uſed: and ſubſequent events have verified his predictions. A combination, formed expreſsly for the purpoſe of deſtroying the fame of the men entruſted with the government, extending to every part of the country, and employing the vileſt means for its accompliſhment, under profeſſions of patriotiſm, and a regard for public good, had been never known by the people of theſe ſtates. For them, therefore, to have reſiſted the force of a ſyſtem thus formed, and executed with the utmoſt art, could not be rationally expected. Men of diſcernment clearly ſaw the tendency of the meaſures, and no inconſiderable exertion was uſed to counteract their effects. But thoſe exertions have proved unavailing. The falſehood and ſlander propagated by the hirelings of Mr. Jefferſon, have informed *the thinking part of the nation* and theſe, *ſupported by the tax-gatherers as their vouchers*, have ſet the people into a ferment and produced a revolution.

But this part of the communication deſerves particular attention in another view. The inſurrection, of 1794, in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, had evinced to Mr. Jefferſon what effects might be produced among the people, "by the thinking part of the nation," when a *direct tax* was to be collected. On this occaſion, by the artful repreſentations of Mr. Gallatin, and other "*thinking*" men, a ſpirit of oppoſition was excited among the people and when the "*tax-gatherers*" came among them this ſpirit broke out into open rebellion. At the time this letter was written, the law impoſing a *direct tax* on houſes, lands, &c. was in full operation. The cry of reſiſtance was made throughout the country, and in the Counties of Northampton, and Bucks, reſiſtance was openly made. At this time Mr. Jefferſon was Vice Preſident of the United States;—the law had received his ſanction and he was bound, by duty and by oath, to ſupport its execution. But, well knowing the unpopularity of the meaſure, he ſecretly writes to Callender, and, in terms which cannot be otherwiſe *conſtrued*, expreſſes his high ſatisfaction in believing, that his writings would ſo inflame the people againſt the Government, that when the Collectors of the direct tax, ſo odious throughout the country, ſhould proceed to enforce the execution of the law, the people would riſe in rebellion and "ſet themſelves to rights."

But though, by the ſucceſs of his labours, Mr. Jefferſon has obtained the firſt place in the government, his means of elevation are diſtinctly ſeen. He has exhibited himſelf as the *public eulogiſt* and the *ſecret calumniator* of Waſhington and Adams. He has entered into combinations with low and deſperate men, and, though evidently aſhamed of his connections, affords important aſſiſtance. He is found engaged in a correſpondence which he dares not avow, "leſt it ſhould come to the eyes of the people," and compelled "to diſcontinue writing letters as much as poſſible," and to ſend thoſe he ſhould write without *a ſignature*," for fear that the poſt-offices might diſcover him. Surely the means here uſed for concealment, proclaim, in ſtrong terms, the baſeneſs of the cauſe in which he is engaged, and the fear which he has evinced, of being known, amounts to poſitive proof of a full conſciouſneſs of the infamy of his conduct.

After a full exhibition of the tranſactions which mark the elevation of Mr. Jefferſon, Americans will contraſt them with thoſe which moſt eminently diſtinguiſh the characters of their Waſhington and Adams, and lament the fallen glory of their country.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

FIRE!

On Tuesday last this town was visited with a calamity as singularly awful in its appearance as it was disastrous and destructive in its effects. About ten o'clock in the evening, a smoke was observed to issue from a room in the warehouse belonging to Thomas France, esquire, at Gores, whose spacious and lofty front has long attracted the admiration of strangers, and which, if equalled, was not surpassed in magnitude by any similar structure in the kingdom.—The alarm of fire was rapidly spread through the town, and an immense crowd were soon assembled, where the danger had been first discovered For a time appearances seemed to justify a hope that the tremendous mischief which had been announced and apprehended, might be subdued without much effort—but no sooner were the doors and windows of the building forced, than the flames, which had been smothered, burst out with horrid fury, extending their ravages in every direction, with equal rapidity and violence. In a few hours this immense pile, together with that large and commodious range of warehouses, which was erected in front, at the distance of sixteen yards, as well as that which extends from it in a line to Water-street, was a heap of ruins, and a great proportion of all that rich and various produce, with which every apartment of these buildings had been stored and crowded, was consumed. The mildness of the evening, and the tide, accompanied with light and variable breezes, being fortunately at flood, gave an opportunity to remove the shipping beyond the reach of the flames, and so prevented the devastation which was spreading on the shore from being aggravated by a scene of confusion and ruin, which the imagination even shudders to contemplate.

The solemn grandeur, the majestic horror of the scene, no tongue, no pencil can describe! Through a great part of the immense crowd that was assembled, scarcely a whisper disturbed the awful stillness that prevailed; and without an effort to resist the devouring evil, it was left for a while, to act its dreadful part alone, every eye being fixed on the tremendous spectacle, and every countenance marked with emotions of profound astonishment or of silent despair. Of the immense property which has perished, no adequate estimate can yet be given—but under the disasters of a night, which will long be remembered and deplored, one consolation remains, that we have not to lament the loss of a single life.

Amidst the deep concern every individual must have felt at the calamitous event on Tuesday night, it must have afforded peculiar satisfaction to the proprietors of the Bootle Water-Works, to have observed the beneficial effects produced from the abundance of water which their springs yielded in arresting the dreadful conflagration—how greatly to be desired is the completion of those immense reservois now constructing in that company's yard (Vauxhall Road) which from their height would have commanded those towering warehouses that were destroyed, without even the assistance of an engine. We are happy to learn that in a very few weeks these receptacles (which are formed to contain upwards of two thousand tons of water) will be finished. The inhabitants of this vast and opulent town will no doubt patronize the undertaking.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

Yesterday the First Consul gave a grand dinner of two hundred covers.

The public audiences have daily become more numerous since the re-establishment of peace. The cabinet of the consuls was found too small for that of the 2d.

Mr. Fox labours with great assiduity in searching our literary depots, for materials towards the history of England, which he proposes to publish.

Five per cents. 51 fr. 10 c.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

In the sitting of the 4th of August, citizen Monge gave an account of the discovery made by citizen Laborde, during his travels in Spain, of certain Mosaic representations in the ancient city of Italica. They are far superior to any of those that have been handed down to us from antiquity. They contain an accurate description of a circus and a chariot race. The circus is surrounded by the busts of the Muses, three of which are unfortunately broken. The ravages, however, have not extended over the whole of the circus; which in every respect resembles that of Caracalla. Citizen Laborde will shortly publish an account of the various monuments of antiquity which he discovered in Spain; and give a particular description of Italica, which was the birth place of Trajan, Adrian, Theodosius the Great, Silus Italicus, and Cornelius, who was centurion of a cohort, called *Cohors Italica*, who is spoken of in the Acts of the Apostles, and who first embraced the Christian religion. The author treats largely of the Ancient Circus, of the Procession, the place of the Prætor, the Goals, the Race Course, and the Ornaments of the Circus; he compares it with the Hippodrome Horse Race Course of Olympus, which has been described by the learned Barthelemi.

Long accounts have already been given of the factions of the Circus, and the bloody quarrel which they gave rise to at Rome and Constantinople, under the Emperors. But no ancient monuments, except the Mosaics, have ever given the particular colours by which they were distinguished. Here are to be seen the green faction and the red faction (factis russata.) The dresses of the horsemen and charioteers are faithfully described; and in the Mosaic or Italica is to be observed, for the first time, the Seasons distinquished by their respective colours. The Genius of Spring, which holds in its hands a bird, wears a green mantle; the Genius of Summer carries a basket full of fruit, and is cloathed with a robe of a red colour; the Genius of Winter is nearly destroyed; but it can easily be perceived that it was cloathed in white, that it carried a hare in its hand, and a quiver on its back.

To this explanation of the Mosaic of Italica, the author had added his researches concerning the paintings in Mosaic, among the ancients, and the monuments of that kind which have not yet been published. He has travelled France, England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Spain, and gives an account of the Mosaics he has discovered there. Rome alone contains as much of them as are to be found in Europe. Laborde's work contains a plate of the designs of the Mosaics of Italica.—His work, upon the whole, is a most valuable acquisition to Antiquarians.

A MULATTO

House Servant

To hire.—Enquire of

THE PRINTER.

November 8th, 1802.

RUN AWAY

From the Subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1802.

THOMAS PAINE.

The arrival of this infidel in the United States, whose name is regarded in Europe, as a reproach to the human species, must rouse the indignation of every citizen, who has a concern either for the honor of his country or the peace of society. The invitation which he has received from Mr. Jefferson, will impress a stain upon the national characters of Americans, which will be long felt and remembered. The reception of Paine, will in fact, be looked upon by foreigners as a compliment paid to atheism and deism; they will perceive it in no other view than as a public proclamation, for infidels of every description to make America their asylum. An act of Congress, offering premiums to infidels, would not have a stranger tendency to make this impression in the breasts of Europeans, than the public invitation which has been given by our President to Paine. America will be regarded henceforth by every christian nation, as the land of paganism and the country of crimes. Profligacy and treason will haste from every quarter to reap the fruits of Paine's labors; Montierllo will be considered as a seat of honor for those who may signalize themselves by anti-christian deeds; it will be also regarded as the chosen retreat for luxury and debauch. From the very moment that the infidel landed on our shores, the religion of Christ may be supposed as laboring under the veil of insulting disgrace; America may be considered as shrowded in the clouds of ignorance, and the apparel of mourning.

It is inconceivable what motives could have prompted Mr. Jefferson to an act which will plunge his country into disgrace; which will render the character of Americans contemptible with foreigners; which will expose our moral and virtuous citizens to every species of abuse; which will pollute the minds of the rising generation, and give a scope to vice and unlimited licentiousness. Were this the age of superstition, we might suppose our president was either bewitched or enchanted; that some demon, fiend or magician had taken up his residence among the groves of Monticello, or that the king of the dark domains had fixed upon the seat of Mr. Jefferson for his earthly residence, from thence to war against religion and virtue, there to fabricate his snares for weak and unsuspicious souls, and erect a tribunal where elves and fallen angels would preside, in order to distribute the rewards of sin among Paine and his disciples. But as the sentiments of men now stand, it is almost impossible to attempt a conjecture at the unwarranted conduct of our president. Whether Mr. Jefferson has invited the infidel from motives of supposed humanity, from a view of destroying Christianity, or from some whimsical idea that may have entered his brain, it is impossible to decide. Were Paine possessed of the morality of Hume, of the poetic talents of Voltaire, or of the genius of Rousseau, some apology might be offered for our president; but when Thomas Paine is known to have been for ten years past one of the most profligate, base and pitiful creatures in existence, hated and despised by every person who has had an opportunity of witnessing his filth; what excuse can be offered for Mr. Jefferson's alledged humanity?

Before Paine fled from England to receive the fraternal hug of the regicides of France, he made a house in London called the White Bear in Picadilly his usual place of residence. The house, which was a respectable one, became so notorious on account of Paine's visits, that the landlord was not only under the necessity of absolutely forbidding the Infidel to enter his door, but to circulate handbills acquainting the public that Thomas Paine was no longer suffered to visit the White Bear. Paine's character in Paris is well known to have been so despicable, even among those that belonged to the same party, that his company was avoided, like the presence of a person infected with the plague. He never associated but with the meanest and lowest of the scribbling tribe; indeed he was suffered to associate with no others. Frequently he was found rolling and tolling in the streets, in a state of intoxication that astonished the Parisians unused to such spectacles of human depravation; they called him the English Ourang Outang. One evening Paine was caught in this disgraceful state, and was conveyed to an exhibition of wild beasts kept near the Palais Royal, where he was displayed during his state of intoxication in a cage along with a Bear and a Monkey, to the no small amusement of the Sans Culottes. This happened in the year 1797, when a Mr. Benjamin Sword, a respectable merchant of Glasgow, was in Paris, who was present at the spectacle. Mr. Sword afterwards dined in a select company of Scotch gentlemen, where the unfortunate Thomas Muir was present, as also Tom Paine. The author of the Age of Reason in a few hours got so completely besotted, that they were under the necessity of having him dragged out, and conveyed home to his lodgings in a fiacre. It was solely at the request of Mr. Sword that Paine was invited, as even Muir, his fellow sufferer in politics, was too much of a Christian to relish the conversation of such an infidel.

For the last eight years our hero existed in Paris solely on the charity of the booksellers, who employed him a few hours in the morning, the only part of the day during which Paine was sober, in correcting the press. His lodgings were frequently in some cellar, in some remote lane of the city, and frequently he has been known to be so reduced as to be under the necessity of selving the Parisian Puffards to open and clean their shell fish. This description of Paine may appear to some to be exaggerated, but so far from that, it conveys but a very feint idea of the misery, the filth and the contempt, which attended the author of Common Sense during his residence in Paris; indeed scarcely any words can paint the wretched life he usually led. It was not until the arrival of Chancellor Livingston, that Paine was honored with the visit of a single respectable American. The attention which our minister paid to this Infidel, not only astonished but even disgusted the court of the first Consul. It gave to Bonaparte but a very contemptible idea of the talents of Mr. Livingston. When the chancellor was first introduced to the first consul, the latter received him with the coldest indifference. Talleyrand observed Bonaparte's behaviour, and took the opportunity of informing him that Mr. Livingston was a character that held the first reputation in the United States. "He may hold what reputation he may, (said Bonaparte) I know mankind as well as most people, and the conduct of that American certainly does not impress my mind with the most favorable opinion." The public may rely upon the truth of this observation of Bonaparte respecting Mr. Livingston. It was received directly from a Mr. Lapigare, a French gentleman of the greatest respectability, and an intimate acquaintance of the chancellor's, who resides near Hudson in the state of New-York. Mr. Lapigare had the perusal of a letter from Paris, which contained the observation. Had Mr. Lapigare been a federalist, the democrats no doubt would immediately insist upon the story being a forgery; but as Mr. Lapigare is well known in the state where he resides, to be a warm Jeffersonian, no such conclusion can be drawn, nor will Mr. Lapigare deny his having said so, and he added at the same time, that the countenance which Mr. Livingston gave Paine, in his opinion, was the cause of it.

How humiliating is it to Americans to be told that the 4th of July was celebrated by their minister and their countrymen in Paris, by giving a public entertainment to the greatest Infidel on earth! yet this was the case, and the fete was closed by a song composed and sung by the Infidel himself. It has been copied from the Paris papers into the English, and from the English into several of the American. It begins thus—

Hail great Republic of the world,
The rising empire of the west,
Where fam'd Columbus' mighty mind inspir'd,
Gave tortur'd Europe scenes of rest;
Be thou forever, forever great and free,
The land of love and liberty.

Such, therefore, is the person who has arrived in the United States by a pressing invitation from our president.—A character, though despised and hated in Europe, is yet thought by Mr. Jefferson a proper object of compassion and a fit instrument to enlighten the minds of Americans.

Barlas, the celebrated jacobin publisher of New-York, is reported to be the bookseller to whom Paine is to assign over the third part of his Age of Reason.

The Theistical Society are preparing their Hall for the reception of the Prince of Infidel, and the democratic maids of New-York are weaving garlands by direction of the *courteous Lame* of jacobinism to grace the triumphal entry of the author of Common Sense

Cheetham, Denniston and Pellows, are said to have got new suits of purple velvet for the occasion.

The president, Palmer, is to be dressed in robes which belonged to one of the late directors of France, lent to him by Paine.

Duane and his deputies will unquestionably meet Paine at Philadelphia and accompany him to New-York.

Christmas day is said to be fixed for Paine's visit to the seat of the Columbian Illuminati.

"While General Washington lived his Fame was dear to us." *Aurora, Oct.* 23.

Under the cover of veneration for the Fame of Washington, the champions of jacobinism vent their malevolence against him. This mode of attack is the most *mean*. It is peculiar to the Aurora; from which, however, nothing better could be expected.

It is recollected that several Letters, said to be written by General Washington and captured with a part of his baggage by the enemy, in our revolutionary war, were published in a pamphlet, and for a long time advertised *for sale*, at the Aurora office. These Letters, Gen. Washington, on retiring from the Presidency, declared to be *forged!* Was this done by persons to whom the General's Fame was dear?

During the war in Europe, Washington used all his effort to keep the American people *out* of that calumny. At this period the Jacobin writers did all that they could to *counteract* his *just* measures; they scouted the Proclamation of Neutrality; and were not ashamed to assert that the American people were bound in *gratitude* to assist their *fellow Republic!* He was successful in steering our political bark through that tempestuous ocean, to the great chagrin of the boisterous jacobins. Is this what the *ephemeral* politicians of the day call an *error* in his administration?

Or, was it regard for Washington's Fame that induced an arrogant, unprincipled Jacobin, who is repeatedly prating about Franklin and his relationships to talk of *shooting him!* *U. S. Gazette.*

From the Fredericksburg Herald.

MR. GREEN,

AS our farmers have not yet finished seeding their wheat, I hasten to communicate a discovery which will, I think, prove of the highest importance to them and the public at large. I am informed by Mr. Andrew Leach, a baptist minister of the Gospel in Stafford county, that several of his neighbours have tended for a year or two past, a species of wheat which ripens a month or six weeks earlier than any other kind, hitherto known in this country.

Mr. Leach informs me that he hired out all his hands, and even his black-smith, on the 20th of last May, to one of his neighbours, for the purpose of cutting down his wheat. He says also that he has lent his horses of nights to his neighbours to graze down their wheat to prevent its coming so early as to make their harvest interfere with the planting of their corn and tobacco.—The advantages which have accrued to this state from raising our present early kind of wheat have been very great, as by seeding it late we avoid the destructive ravages of the Hessian Fly, and by its ripening before the intense heat of the summer commences, it escapes most generally the rust, which formerly destroyed the crops of the old kind of latter wheat. But it must strike every person that from its rapid growth, the early wheat of which Mr Leach speaks, must possess those advantages in a much superior degree. I would therefore advise every farmer, that possibly can procure it, to seed some of it, that it may in another year, be diffused as widely as possible.

A FARMER.

JUST ARRIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

A fresh Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

NOTICE

In the matter of *Daniel Morgan*

A BANKRUPT.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the town of Falmouth, in the county of Stafford, and state of Virginia, are desired to meet the assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at the commissioners office, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to assent to or dissent from the said assignees compounding, submitting to arbitration or otherwise agreeing on any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other special affairs.

ROBERT BROOKE.

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Nov. 4, 1802. 3t

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Alexander Stuart*, dec. late of this county, are desired to come forward with them immediately, as we are about to pay up the balance of said estate to the legatees entitled thereto. As a similar notice has been once before given this will be plead in bar to any claim that may appear after the money is out of our hands, the said legatees being residents of Great Britain.

ALEXANDER TRENT,
WILLIAM POWELL, } Exrs.

Cumberland, Oct. 26, 1802. 80

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale
Coloured Plains, do.
Halfthicks, do.
Napp'd Cottons, do.
Coatings, do.
Blankets, by the bale or piece.
Fine double milled do. Cloth, from 12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by the hhd. or barrel.
Antigua Rum, by the hhd.
Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wickham.

November 3, 1802. [3w.]

JUDGE TUCKER'S

BLACKSTONE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing an American edition of

BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES,

WITH

NOTES AND REFERENCE

TO THE

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

WITH AN APPENDIX

To each volume, containing tracts upon such subjects as appeared necessary to form a systematic view of the laws of Virginia as a member of the Federal Union.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of law in the College of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia.

Printed for WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH and ABRAHAM SMALL—Philadelphia.

The proposed Edition will contain—

I. An introduction, or preface.

II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing in what instances the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumstances, political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitutions and statute law.

III. To each volume of the commentaries there will be an appendix, into which will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and SHORT TRACTS upon some subjects arising out of our own constitution and laws.

IV. The appendix to the first volume will contain, 1. A discourse on government. 2. An enquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and Statutes of England, in the United States respectively; and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular constitution, and acts of its legislature; together with such acts of the parliament of Great Britain as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the state constitutions; a brief examination of their respective powers; a short parrallel between it and that of Great Britain; an examination of some of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several state conventions; and of such as may still be proper to be taken into further consideration.—3. A short view of the constitution of Virginia; an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting it; some hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the right of conscience and the freedom of the press, in the United States of America. 7. A view of the origin, progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws respecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are not to be found in the general code. 2. A discourse on the law of descents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of descents according thereto. 4. A table shewing the manner in which estates in parcenery shall be divided; pursuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws respecting escheats and forfeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7. A discourse on the subject of the laws restraining usury.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a short view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia; and and a short discourse on treason.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth section—together with the editors preface, and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the first volume of Blackstone; will, in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the same section, will make the appendix to the second part.

☞ The *notes* dispersed throughout the work will amount to fourteen or fifteen hundred. Those which refer to the constitution and laws of the *United States* are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type, on superfine paper, and in five very large Octavo volumes; and be bound in neat law binding.

II. That it shall go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent—and from the time of going to press be published in one year.

III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.

It is presumed, a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work so extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it prudent:—The publishers do not recollect that any book, of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money, being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the present case the whole work will be finished and completely bound, before any payment is made.

It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen who intend subscribing, will forward their names as soon as possible, either by letter (post paid) to the Publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book-sellers in the neighboring towns.—The post masters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete, they are therefore, determined not to leave a single set, without, at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publishers, are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well known town.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Pleasants, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross & Douglass, Petersburg; Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk, Mr. R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Alburti, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North Carolina; Messrs Bailey & Waller, Charlestown, South Carolina; Mr. J. Marsh, Georgetown, Potomac; Messrs. Rapin & Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, of a similar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years, either in America or Europe.

William Young Birch.
Abraham Small.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.)

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside. to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland, } Trustees.
Charles Johnston, }

Richmond, August 11, 1802. septds

P. S. Only 363 acres of the abovementioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, unless it shall be found necessary on the day of sale, to sell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertised above, to take place on the twenty-second day of September, and postponed till the 27th inst is again put off until the 24th of next month, being Hanover court day, when it will certainly take place.

The TRUSTEES.

Richmond, October 18, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—*1/6 per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, *2/6 per Quire.*

I want to PURCHASE, forthwith fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I also wish to hire a few* 20

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept 8, 1802.

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gardner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swanstown, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

A Tenement,

Next door to Mr. CROUCH's Hotel.

Apply to

JAMES P. HOPKINS.

14th October, 1802. (tf)

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Missing.

ON the 24th of August last, I wrote a letter to Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson of Baltimore, and enclosed therein *Three Bank Notes*, which was put in the Post-Office on the same day—viz.

G. No. 3189, one United States Charleston Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dollars.

J. No. 4550, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 9th April, 1802, for 100 dollars.

H. No. 4070, one United States Charleston Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 100 dollars.

As Messrs. Hodgson & Thompson inform me they have never received *that letter*, information is requested of any person who may happen to have any knowledge of the said *letter and bank notes*.

EC. GAMBLE.

Richmond, 7th Oct. 802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 833 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1600 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3011 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 2000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 9, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William H. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.